The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief review of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

To live is not merely to breathe; it is to act.—Rousseau.

WHOLE NO. 990. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1930. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 3.

MOTHERS HAVE NO PLACE IN NATION'S FACTORIES

Washington, March 29.—"One of the chief purposes of organized labor is to develop home life and the sacred relationship which is associated with a home and with family life," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in a radio address that was sponsored by the National Radio Home Makers' Club.

"Because we regard wages and income as essential to the modern American home we emphasize the need of high wages and a steady income. Among the working people the enjoyment of life, the establishment and maintenance of the home and home life depend upon wages and salaries.

"We have ever thought of the home as the place where the family lived, where children are reared while the father and breadwinner worked and earned the money necessary to maintain the home in decency and comfort. We think of the children being in school and the mother at home. Modern economic and industrial methods have changed this ideal condition so that in many instances the mother works in the mill and factory helping the father and husband to maintain the home and the family.

"American labor does not believe that this is good for society or for the nation. Modern industry should be denied the exacting demands which it makes upon mothers in the mills and factories. An economic order should be established which will permit the mother to live in the home and care for the children.

"The security and permanence of our American institutions rests in the confines of the home. In order to protect it, we must strive to abolish poverty and unemployment.

"We must maintain an American standard of living commensurate with all the requirements of an American home."

CHILD LABOR PERIL AFFECTS ALL PEOPLE

Washington, March 29.—Talk about the "wildness" of present-day youth is of far less interest to Secretary of Labor Davis than is child labor and the denial of an equal chance to these children.

"The problems of youth disquiet me, but there are other problems that weave very latent fear in my heart and soul," said Secretary Davis.

"I will tell you what makes me tremble for the future: More than 150,000 American babies die each year before they have scarcely had time to open their eyes upon the world about them.

"More than 400,000 American children doomed to toil in mine and mill, factory and trade before they have sensed the privileges and duties of humanity.

"Millions of American children of school age face in our schools a false learning, an education that will not fit more than one in ten of them for the places they must occupy in life.

"In these lie our greatest national perils because the child of today is the parent of tomorrow."

URGES QUOTA CONTROL OF MEXICAN WORKERS

Washington, March 29.—Speculative, non-resident farmers in the Southwest import Mexican peons while small farmers and tenant-farmers are being driven to lower living standards, said Congressman Box, in urging quota control of Mexican labor.

"The Southwest is being peonized," said the Texas lawmaker. "I have seen unemployment in many regions and have noted the disturbing fact that these Mexican peons are being employed in great areas of the country at lower wages and under much worse living conditions to the displacement of white and negro workers."

Congressman Box called attention to the pleas of one branch of government calling on farmers to produce less, while another branch of government permits the Mexican influx that is employed on bonanza farms.

PRAISES "MINORITY" IN SUPREME COURT

Washington, March 29.—"There should be more members of the Supreme Court with the viewpoints of Associate Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone," said United States Senator Capper of Kansas in a radio address.

"The court has assumed and is taking more and more legislative power," said the Senator. "Many Senators and many people are rebelling against this usurpation."

Senator Capper said he was "very much in favor" of confirming Chief Justice Hughes, but believed it was a good thing for the court and for the country that we have some plain-spoken comment on the tendency of the Supreme Court and courts in general to encroach upon the legislative branch of government.

"SHADING OFF"

New York, March 29.—John E. Edgerton, president National Association of Manufacturers, acknowledges that there has been "a shading off in employment."

V. EVERIT MACY DIES

New York, March 29.—V. Everit Macy, well known to many trade and building trades unionists and welfare workers, died in Arizona of bronchial pneumonia.

During the World War he was chairman of a labor adjustment commission in labor disputes in shipyards. He was active in child labor movements and other social work.

STEEL EARNINGS JUMP

New York, March 29.—Net profits of the Bethlehem Steel Company last year was $42,242,930, or more than double the $18,868,922 in the preceding year.

LABOR PROBLEM IGNORED BY "THINKERS"

The labor problem is considered less important than motor traffic regulation, installment buying and aviation by members of the National Council of the National Economic League.

The purpose of the league is to create, through its national council, an "informed and disinterested leadership for public opinion." Officers include leading publicists, educators, lawyers and business men.

Court reform received 2,209 votes as the greatest problem that faces the United States. Prohibition was second with 2,068 votes. Lawlessness, which embraces disrespect for law, was third with 1,699 votes and crime fourth with 1,642.

Seventy-seven questions were voted on. The labor problem received fewer than 400 votes, and was considered of less importance than investment trusts and use of leisure time. Unemployment and its tragedies were classed with preserving the country's natural beauty.

If the distribution of wealth and the enjoyment of every right by wage workers that other groups possess can be classed as the labor problem, it should take first place.

No other question has such far-reaching consequences in the life of every man, woman and child.

The distribution of wealth and collective and individual liberty are of major import. All other issues are secondary.

That the labor problem is not given first consideration is because wage earners expect others to aid them in disturbing the status quo.

They ignore all human experience—that power and privilege never voluntarily surrender these possessions.

Only by uniting can wage earners secure a proper distribution of wealth and be assured liberty of action.

Those who profit by the status quo will not discuss the labor problem. This will be supplanted by incidental questions and policies.

If workers would place the labor problem where it belongs they must do so by compelling new concepts and developing a new public opinion.

RECALLED MARINES MEANS NEW POLICY

Washington, March 29.—The withdrawal of several hundred marines from Nicaragua and peace plans of the President's Commission to Haiti means that the administration has a new Latin-American policy.

Hereafter, instead of the United States assuming dictatorial powers when trouble develops south of the Rio Grande, fewer troops will be used and Latin-American countries will be invited to send official observers to see for themselves that Uncle Sam is only interested in restoring order.

The United States will also attempt to mediate differences in these countries, rather than immediately take sides in internal disputes and declare war on so-called rebels.

The new policy is an abandonment, for President Hoover's theory that if the United States does not rush troops into these territories, some European government may take such action, which would be considered a challenge to the Monroe Doctrine.

The Roosevelt theory is approved by bankers, who loan money to these countries, and whose loans would be jeopardized if the rebels overthrew the government. The present plan is approved by business men who have goods to sell, and favor retaining the good will of South American purchasers.

The Roosevelt policy, it is claimed, is driving Latin-Americans to European markets.

LESS FARM OUTPUT IS LEGGE'S ADVICE

Washington, March 29.—The nation's farmers are again called upon by Alexander Legge, chairman Federal Farm Board, to produce less.

Mr. Legge, writing in Nation's Business, official organ United States Chamber of Commerce, says the farmer will "eventually see the advantage of curtailing his production to the point where he will get a better return for a smaller crop."

Mr. Legge explains how the government is impressing on farmers the need for collective action.

"Only through organization can the farmer work effectively," said the Farm Board chairman. "There is no way to coerce the farmer into joining a co-operative. You can't compel him, but you may persuade him. If you can show him that the co-operative organization is operating in his interest, and that is now what we are undertaking to do."

AGED PENSION PLAN SUGGESTED IN EAST

Boston, March 29.—The State Legislative Committee on Pensions has filed a bill that provides for the payment of benefits to aged persons. The State would be the judge of "deserving" applicants.

The Department of Public Welfare would grant aid to citizens 70 years or over who have resided in Massachusetts not less than 20 years. The assistance shall be given wherever possible, in the home of the aged person. In determining the need of such assistance the department would be required to consider the ability of the relatives to care for such persons.

ENGINEERS WORK 12 HOURS

Akron, Ohio, March 29.—Operating engineers in local plants work 12 hours a day, according to Daniel J. Morrell, president Operating Engineers' Union.

Mook made this statement to the city council in response to a request for information "as to where some of Akron's unemployed might find work." The unionist named the plants.

SHERIFF FORCED TO RESIGN; WOULD NOT SHOOT STRIKERS

Elizabethton, Tenn., March 29.—J. M. Moreland, former sheriff of this county, has made affidavit that he was forced to resign when he refused to shoot down strikers in the rayon plants here.

The affidavit, which follows, gives an inkling of the power behind bomb throwing into a union meeting and the recent kidnapping of Edward F. McGrady and Albert Hoffman, representative and counsel of United Textile Workers:

"I, J. M. Moreland, ex-sheriff of Carter County, Tennessee, make this affidavit of my own free will and accord, and is unbiased and true, that due to the fact that I refused to deputize and arm certain deputies to shoot into crowds of people, who were peacefully picketing the highways, requesting people not to go into the rayon plants of the Glanzstoff and Bemberg companies, as there was a strike on due to discrimination, against union membership, certain officials of Carter County, Tennessee, and politicians of said county, as well as attorneys for the above named companies and some business men, aided and abetted in having a petition circulated to oust me from office, and as no evidence could be obtained against me, and knowing that their accusations were without foundation, the ouster proceedings were withdrawn by above officials, and at a later date, as I thought it might bring about peace and harmony, in Carter County, I resigned on March 10, 1930."

CONVICT LABOR LAW PASSED IN NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—Governor Roosevelt signed a bill which makes effective the terms of the Hawes-Cooper bill permitting States to exclude products of convict labor coming from other States. This bill was drafted by the A. F. of L. as a model bill for enactment by all States of the Union to conform to the Federal act, and was introduced at labor's request. The bill passed both houses by unanimous vote. While its terms no articles or goods made in the prisons of other States will hereafter be admitted in this State for sale to private persons or to public departments.

The new law will not take effect until January 19, 1934, at which time the Federal act goes into operation. In the meantime the present law, tagging of prison-made goods and registration of dealers in this State will remain in effect, being automatically repealed on the above date.

NEW YORK WAGE LEADS; BELOW LIVING LINE

New York, March 29.—The average wage of this State is $110 higher than the average wage for the country as a whole, according to figures made public by Dorrance, Sullivan & Co.

This good news is somewhat "liquidated"—as financiers and communists say—when it is shown that the New York average is $1,210 a year.

The average in the Manhattan section of New York is $1,705; Brooklyn, $1,510; Richmond, $1,780; Schenectady, $1,385; Rochester, $1,415; Syracuse, $1,430, and Yonkers, $1,980.

The compilers do not explain how $1,450 can even be considered a living wage.

WAGE CUTS REPORTED

Philadelphia, March 29.—Wage cuts by the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., are reported by officers of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, a unit of United Textile Workers. The Durham mill recently adopted a short-time schedule of 32 hours a week, and has notoriously anti-union Golden Belt Hosiery Company's mill.

CANNED FOODS TO GAIN

New York, March 29.—An age when canned foods, ready-cooked ham, bologna, preserves and other prepared foods will play an even larger part than they do today in the life of the average home was visioned at a food conference here.

TO TAX CHAIN STORES

Frankfort, Ky., March 29.—Governor Sampson signed a bill which places a graduated tax on the gross sales of retail stores. The measure is aimed at chain stores.

DOHENY NOT GUILTY: DIDN'T BRIBE FALL

Washington, March 29.—A jury acquitted Edward L. Doheny of the charge of giving a $100,000 bribe to former Secretary of the Interior Fall in connection with leasing Elk Hills naval oil reserve.

Fall was found guilty on the same evidence and his case has been appealed. While two juries reached opposite conclusions, the United States Supreme Court, three years ago, declared:

"The contracts and the leases and all that was done under them are so interwoven that they constitute a single transaction not authorized by law and consummated by conspiracy, corruption and fraud." The court said that "the interest and influence of Fall, as well as his official action, were corruptly secured by Doheny."

With the exception of Fall's appeal for a new trial, the Doheny decision ends the criminal cases that grew out of the notorious leasing of Elk Hills and Teapot Dome oil lands in President Harding's administration. Fall is the only one who has been convicted.

Harry Sinclair, who leased Teapot Dome, served a sentence in the District of Columbia jail, but this was for contempt of court, following his refusal to answer questions.

LOW-WAGE CIGARETTE MAKES PROFIT RECORD

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 29.—The non-union R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, manufacturers of "Camel" cigarettes and "Prince Albert" smoking tobacco, will make new profit records this year.

Cash payments, last year, totaled $25,500,000. Net income was $32,210,521, or slightly more than three times the 1920 figure.

Profits this year will be increased by "operating economies." Wages now are below $1 a day to a large number and unions are denied the right to unite.

Officers of the Tobacco Workers' Union report repeated failures to secure an understanding with this corporation.

MEXICANS SMUGGLED INTO UNITED STATES

San Francisco, March 29.—"Mexicans in Texas and Southern California menace American labor and American standards," declared Joseph Marshall, vice president International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, who has returned from that section.

Mr. Marshall said more than 80,000 of these aliens are annually smuggled across the border.

"They work for a pittance and their families depend upon charity," he said.

STRONGEST UNION

Akron, Ohio, March 29.—"I am a member of the strongest union in the world," said Richard L. Garnett, Columbus attorney, in an address to the Akron Painters' Union. The speaker said his union has business agents sitting on the benches in all courts.

MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN

Buffalo, N. Y., March 29.—Moving picture operators employed by independent theaters secured a two-year agreement and better work conditions.

TO ENFORCE WAGE LAW; HAD TEN YEARS' DELAY

Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 29.—The minimum wage law of 1920 will finally be enforced.

For 10 years employing interests successfully blocked appointment of the enforcement board. During the past several months an agitation has been carried on against low wages and the government finally acted.

NEW YORK'S WORKLESS REACH 1914 FIGURE

Washington, March 29.—Unemployment in New York City can only be compared with conditions in 1914, Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner, told a Senate committee that is holding hearings on Senator Wagner's bills for unemployment relief.

Miss Perkins said that appeals for charity increased 200 per cent in the past six months and conditions are "striking and shocking." The increase in applications, she declared, come from persons normally employed.

The witness did not criticise displacement of labor by machinery, which is termed "technological unemployment," but she insisted that this phenomena has never applied to former conditions and is a factor to be reckoned with.

Miss Perkins testified that about 140,000 factory workers are unemployed in New York. This figure, she said, was an estimate. There is "greater unemployment, relatively, in building trades, she added, and "there is also a high degree in the so-called 'white-collar' group."

This group, she said, constitute clerks, salesmen and others not doing manual labor. Seven of these families "thought they were well fixed a year ago."

Senator Wagner's proposals include long-time planning for public works, setting up of national employment agencies and the gathering of statistics that would aid industry. He does not claim this program is a cure-all for unemployment, but insists that it is of a constructive nature.

INDUSTRY IN SOUTH MAKES NEW RECORD

New York, March 29.—The industrial revolution, now on in the South, is typified in the Index, published by New York Trust Company.

According to the latest available census figures—those of 1927—the South invested just about twice manufacturing plants is around $10,372,800,000 annually.

"Compared with 1923," says the Index, "this represents a gain of $3,000,000,000, or almost two-thirds of the gain experienced by the entire country in the same period."

Textiles constitute the leading manufacture, the number of spindles since 1900 having more than tripled. The shift of this industry, from the North to the South, has been due chiefly to the "lower cost of southern labor," it is stated.

LESS LABOR USED; PRODUCTION GAINS

Washington, March 29.—Man-hour productivity in all of ten leading industries during 1926 and 1927 show gains, according to Monthly Labor Review, issued by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The gains ranged from 1 per cent in the boot and shoe industry to 41 per cent for cement manufacturing.

Compared with 1914, however, the man-hour productivity in all of the 11 industries showed a decided increase, the greatest changes taking place in the automobile and rubber-tire industries, in which the increase reached 178 and 292 per cent respectively.

GARMENT WORKERS WIN

Boston, March 29.—More than 2,000 garment workers secured union recognition and the 40-hour, five-day week after a short strike. These workers are affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. They will continue their war on sweatshops.

ASIATIC LABOR IS FAVORED BY BAD COMPENSATION LAW

Helena, Mont., March 29.—Organized labor of this State will submit to the referendum changes in the workmen's compensation law that are intended to correct shocking injustices.

If an Asiatic or Mexican worker is killed or injured and his dependents do not reside in the United States, the corporations or insurance companies are obliged to pay only 40 per cent of the compensation that they would have to pay if the dependents were living in this country.

"This system puts a premium on the hiring of Asiatics and Mexicans," said James H. Graham, president Montana Federation of Labor.

"Under 'Plans One' and 'Two' of the present law if an unmarried man is killed, all that the corporations and insurance companies have to do is to supply a box to put the corpse in and have a hole dug in the ground to put the box in. No compensation need be paid for the death of the worker, even if he leaves a father and mother to mourn him.

"Reports issued by the Industrial Accident Board of Montana show that during the year 52 lumber companies operating under 'Plan Two' of the compensation act an average of $85.37 per year to bury each worker killed. The law allows $150 for funeral expenses for each worker killed. Many insurance companies made a profit of $64.43 on each funeral. The more money that injured workers are beaten out of the greater the dividends the insurance companies can declare.

"The Supreme Court of Montana has held that if a worker suffers the loss of the use of his limbs so that he cannot work, and is a permanent cripple, and provided that the limb is not amputated, the cripple must demonstrate how much he can earn as a cripple before he can receive compensation. Imagine such a man having to peddle shoe strings or lead pencils on the sidewalks to demonstrate how much he can earn as a cripple before he can receive compensation."

Southern Rayon Strikers Gassed; Sheriff Laughs At Workers' Plea

Elizabethton, Tenn., March 29.—A gas bomb was thrown into a meeting of rayon strikers and several women and children were injured in the panic that followed frantic attempts to escape the fumes.

The speaker was an invited minister of a local church who had just taken the platform.

Angry protests have been made by the unionists at this latest outrage, that follows the driving from office of Sheriff Moreland who refused to shoot strikers, and the kidnapping of Edward F. McGrady and Albert Hoffman. The kidnappers have not been punished and no attempt has been made to ascertain the guilty parties.

City police consider the strikers as citizens, but Sheriff Fair—Moreland's successor—has a contrary policy. Fair served as a deputy and established a reputation for brutality. He is charged with being a strike breaking agent and gunman in the coal fields of West Virginia. During the first week of the present strike he threw a tear bomb into the picket ranks.

He was elected sheriff by the magistrates' court by a vote of 28 to 13. Ran shall be paid a rate lower than the prevailing rate for a legal day's work in the same trade or occupation.

The court denied a plea by a Rochester citizen to compel municipal officials to pay workers $1.15 an hour. Judge Thayer ruled, in effect, that the law only applies to "skilled" painters and not to men employed painting bridges.

The plaintiff held that any man who worked at painting was doing a legal day's work is entitled to the benefits of the law.

Justice Thayer's decision public officials have a wide latitude in deciding what is "skilled" employment, and can employ cheap handy men and pay them any rate the officials elect.

The decision will be appealed.

TARIFF BILL PASSED SENATE, 53 TO 31

Washington, March 29.—The Senate, after a 10 months' contest, passed the tariff bill by a vote of 53 to 31. The bill has previously passed the House and now goes to conference, which consists of representatives of both legislative branches, to compose differences between the House bill and the Senate bill.

The Senate bill has a flexible tariff clause, which permits the President to raise or lower tariff rates. This is opposed by many Senators. The Senate bill has a farm debenture clause, which is opposed by the House. The President has expressed friendship for the flexible tariff clause, and opposition to farm debenture.

The Senate vote for the bill can hardly be considered a test vote as the conference may make drastic changes.

BOOKBINDERS GAIN

Washington, March 29.—Local unions of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders have made remarkable progress, when industrial conditions are considered, reports John B. Haggerty, president of that international.

Topeka, Kansas, secured its first agreement, since 1921 and increased wages $1.34 a week for journeymen and $1.76 for journeywomen. Employ-e of the Kansas State bindery are also included. Indianapolis and other localities report similar advances.

"During the past three months, approximately 1,600 of our members have received wage increases," said President Haggerty.

GREEN MAKES PROTEST AGAINST BOMB OUTRAGE

Washington, March 29.—"The latest outrage against Elizabethton strikers and sympathizers is an added reason why your resolution authorizing a senatorial investigation of the textile industry should be passed," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in a message to Senator Wheeler of Montana.

"A short time ago our representatives were kidnapped at Elizabethton," said Mr. Green. "A number were later lashed at Marion and at Gastonia and now an additional attack is made upon defenseless workers, many of whom are women and children, while holding a meeting in their own hall at Elizabethton.

"Now that the report of the commission of these murders and other acts of violence have been punished. Most all of these acts occurred since your resolution for an investigation of the textile industry has been pending in the Senate.

"In the name of labor, and in behalf of the A. F. of L., I again appeal for the adoption of your resolution authorizing a senatorial investigation of the textile industry."

A. F. L. REPORT SHOWS IDLE PROBLEM REMAINS

Washington, March 29.—There was but a 1 per cent increase in employment in March over February, according to reports received by President Green at A. F. of L. headquarters. This means that the great problem of unemployment remains, and that the employed are but one in 100, or 10 in 1,000 more than in the previous month.

In all the industries there has been no appreciable change, while unemployment among musicians is more pronounced.

Only 10 of the cities reporting showed the slight decrease in unemployment. In 10 cities employment was still increasing in March, and in four there was no change.

The swing to the unemployed, large number out of work this year it will be a long time before employment reaches normal proportions," says Mr. Green. "In 11 cities unemployment is still at a very high figure, or 20 per cent or more as of work: Jersey City, Cleveland, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Los Angeles, New York, Paterson, Boston.

IF PROFITS ARE USED THIS WILL GIVE WORK

New York, March 29.—Business men should use the last year's profits if necessary to stimulate trade, said Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, in an address to business men.

Drastic steps must be taken to cure unemployment, but it is even more important that we initiate plans for a program for its prevention in the future, she said.

Miss Perkins said industrialists and business men should spend last year's profits if necessary to stimulate trade; expand plants, do more advertising; reduce prices; organize a buying power campaign and increase salesmen. She pointed out that unemployment in one industry, if not checked, spreads and causes business depression in other industries.

"Chambers of commerce throughout the country are spending about 1,000," Miss Perkins said, "can now begin to lay plans for the future development of industry to avoid unemployment as a disappearing element."

NEW TRADE METHODS ARE BUSINESS HELP

New York, March 29.—Financial writers assure the world that new methods are aiding business men to weather depressions.

The new scheme is low inventories and control of production. This means that business men no longer carry a large stock of goods, but buy on the hand-to-mouth principle. The control—or limitation—of production is a natural result of the low-inventory policy.

With these two systems plants are operated at a minimum with a fixed number of workers who are not faced by unemployment.

No mention is made of the large number of displaced workers because of the depression.

PARKER IS NAMED TO SUPREME COURT

Washington, March 29.—President Hoover nominated Hon. John J. Parker, United States Circuit Judge of Charlotte, N. C., to succeed the late Associate Justice Sanford of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Parker, now 44, is one of the youngest men ever elevated to the highest court. He was appointed Federal Circuit Judge by President Coolidge. Judge Parker's friends agree that he is not a liberal.

IDLENESS SERIOUS

New York, March 29.—"Unemployment conditions should be frankly faced," says the Irving Trust Company in its mid-month review of business.

"Available data on unemployment indicate a situation that, if the full facts were known, seem nearly as serious as in 1921.

"The purchasing power of entire countries has been impaired and until gluts of various raw materials can be disposed of there will be difficulty in maintaining our exports at the recent high levels."

PROMISES TO PRESIDENT IGNORED; UNION PACIFIC LEADS WAGE CUTS

Omaha, Neb., March 29.—The promise of business men to President Hoover is considered a scrap of paper in this city.

The Union Pacific Railroad is leading the wage reduction campaign and has awarded a contract for a new station and terminals to a non-union concern that makes no pretense of paying a living wage. Union rates are not only eliminated but the nine and ten hour work day is the rule.

The Union Pacific compels employees to sign a yellow dog, and refer-ence for its company "union" that every employe is forced to join.

This corporation lead the attempt to smash the railroad shop crafts in the 1922 strike. All union shop men and organized clerks have been driven off this system, that operates from the Missouri River to the West Coast, and controls the Interstate Transit Lines, a bus line, between Chicago and Los Angeles.

Omaha business men, who are crying "poor business," are in active sympathy with the Union Pacific. These anti-unionists have taken advantage of employment conditions to get contractors to compete in sign agreements that their superintendents and foremen, and 50 per cent of workers be non-union men. Contractors who refuse to sign this contract are driven out of business. Under this agreement the construction operations in this city are on the anti-union basis.

With the Union Pacific as their guide, these business men cloak their low-wage campaign under the name of the Omaha Business Men's Association. They are securing cheap labor and wildly shriek "poor business" while they ignore promises made to the White House that wages will not be lowered.